

## LEGS.

The three pairs of legs are attached to the prothorax, mesothorax and metathorax, and are called, respectively the front, middle and hind pairs. When the front and middle pairs are spoken of together they should be called, for the sake of exactness, the anterior legs; when the middle and hind pairs are collectively meant, the posterior legs. The legs are composed of five parts:

*Coxa*, the part attaching the legs proper to the thorax.

*Trochanter*, the short, small, ring-like portion between the femur and coxa.

*Femur*, almost invariably the longest and stoutest portion of the legs, often provided with tubercles, spines or projections or sometimes greatly thickened; usually slender.

*Tibia*, the next part succeeding the femur, and like it often with various ornamentations or projections. When it terminates in one or more distinct, short bristly spines, it is said to be *spurred*.

*Tarsus*, the distal division of the legs, composed (except in some abnormal forms) of five joints, of which the first, that next to the tibia, is called the metatarsus. On the terminal, or fifth joint, are the

*Ungues* or *claws*, usually two, curved movable hooklets on the under side of the last tarsal joint, at the base of which below, are a pair of

*Pulvilli*, two pad-like, fleshy cushions attached to the last joint of the tarsus below the claws, usually present, but often absent among the Orthorrhapha and often much larger and better developed in the male than the female. Between them, among a number of the families of the Cyclorrhapha, is the

*Empodium*, a median appendage on the under side of and between the claws, either in the form of a pad, like the pulvilli, when it is called pulvilliform, or like a bristle or spine; rarely it is alone present and the pulvilli wanting.